

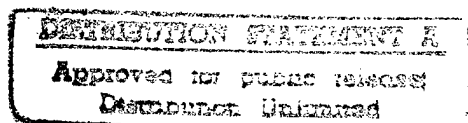
A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES

August 1986

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Author: Ronald Cima

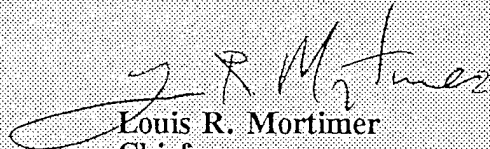


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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on three current Indochina-related issues:

- * Thailand's political strategy for solving the Cambodian question
- * tactics and organization of Khmer/Laotian resistance groups
- * the war in Cambodia

This bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

GLOSSARY

ANS	Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste (Sihanoukist National Army)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
DK	Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)
FUNCINPEC	National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia
KCP	Khmer Communist Party
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)
KPRAF	Khmer People's Revolutionary Armed Forces
KR	Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot)
KUFNCD	Khmer United Front for National Construction and Defense (PRK)
<u>Naeo Na</u>	<u>Progressive</u> [lit: moving in new directions]
PAVN	People's Army of Vietnam
PCCS	Provisional Central Committee for Salvation (KPNLF)
PERMICO	Permanent Military Committee for Coordination (KPNLF and ANS)
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea
PRPK	People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, aka KPRP (Khmer People's Revolutionary Party)
RTG	Royal Thai Government

Siam Rat

SPK

· SRV

Su Anakhot

Thai Nation

News Agency of the PRK

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Forward [lit: going toward the
future]

1. THAILAND'S POLITICAL STRATEGY FOR SOLVING
THE CAMBODIAN QUESTION

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"Prasong Discusses Current Cambodian Situation." The Nation (Bangkok), 2 July 1986, p. 3. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 3 July 1986, pp. J3, J4.

Thai National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri states that the Soviet Union is stepping up the delivery of weaponry to Vietnamese forces in Cambodia in an effort to defeat the Khmer resistance and seal the Thai-Cambodian border. He also states that the Vietnamese have failed to achieve their objective of sealing the border and strangling the resistance. These goals were set out in a plan code-named K-5 which also envisaged transferring security responsibilities to the Heng Samrin forces by 1985 but which, because of Vietnamese failures, had to be postponed until 1990.

"The War Reserve Stockpile, a Double-Edged Sword From the United States." Ban Muang (Bangkok), 10 April 1986, p. 5. In JPRS-SEA-86-099, 12 June 1986, p. 47.

Article criticizes the proposed war reserve stockpile, arguing that it will lead to an arms race in the region if the Soviet Union equips Vietnam with more sophisticated weaponry in response. It would also give the United States greater influence over Thailand.

"The War Reserve Stockpile." Ban Muang (Bangkok) 12 April 1986, p. 4. In JPRS-SEA, 12 Jun 1986, p. 46.

Editorial supports the war reserve stockpile, stating that Thailand's sovereignty is threatened by Vietnam and the Soviet Union and that the country needs the stockpile as a first line of defense, in order to resist the enemy long enough for the U.S. and ASEAN countries to arrive with additional military support.

2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF KHMER/LAOTIAN RESISTANCE GROUPS

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Deron, Francis "Sihanouk on PRC Diplomatic Flexibility" AFP (Hong Kong), 10 August 1986. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 11 August 1986, p. H1.

Prince Sihanouk states that China is trying to strengthen its diplomatic position by showing new flexibility towards the Cambodian crisis. Beijing has promised a cut in the forces of the Khmer Rouge if the Vietnamese leave Cambodia. According to the Prince, the "suggestion," which was put forward by Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang, was aimed at enhancing the CGDK's position at the next session of the UN General Assembly.

"Help For Sihanouk." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol. 133, No. 28, 10 July 1986, p. 9. HC 411 F18

Malaysia has trained 60 Khmer military instructors from Prince Sihanouk's forces to operate as training cadre inside Cambodia and intends to train 40 more. Meanwhile, the Sihanoukists have received 77 field radios from the United States as part of its "humanitarian aid" program to the non-Communist resistance factions. The Sihanoukists have also received field medical equipment from the United States and currently have 23 medics undergoing training in China.

"Khieu Samphan Noncommittal on Force Reduction." Bernama (Kuala Lumpur), 10 August 1986. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 11 August 1986, p. H3.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan is noncommittal when asked about China's suggestion that Khmer Rouge forces be reduced to the level of their non-Communist partners in the Cambodian resistance coalition. The Chinese suggestion would cut the Khmer Rouge force now numbering about 30,000 to the level of the two non-Communist groups -- the ANS, who number 11,000 and the KPNLF, which has 15,000.

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McDonald, R.J. "Vietnam's Silent Guns Spark Speculation."
Pacific Defence Reporter (Victoria, Australia), Vol. 13,
No. 1, July 1986, pp. 29, 30.

To the surprise and relief of resistance forces on the Thai-Cambodian border, the annual Vietnamese dry season offensive did not occur this year, leading to renewed speculation that Hanoi is moving towards a rapprochement with the United States and that the Vietnamese may believe that factionalism within the KPNLF will be self-destructive. Last year's dry season campaign removed any hope held by the Thai military that the Cambodian resistance groups would be able to keep the fighting from spilling over into Thai territory. The offensive had the desired effect of driving the resistance from its strongholds inside Cambodia and destroying resistance base camps such as Ampil and Tatum, which had become symbolic of resistance strength. This dry season, however, the situation is quite different. The KPNLF leadership is rife with conflict while the ANS remains directionless. In effect, the Vietnamese have not needed to attack, as the resistance seems to be devouring itself.

"Says No New Peace Plan." The Straits Times (Singapore), 6 August 1986, p. 9. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 11 August 1986, p. H2.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk announces that he will not propose new initiatives on the Cambodian resistance's eight-point peace plan because he does not wish to upset China. While agreeing with Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan that the peace proposal could be improved upon, he expresses his concern that the time is not right to amend it, and that China and the Khmer Rouge are not ready to listen to him. He states that he would like to see the fighting forces disarmed and international peace-keeping forces implaced but that China and the Khmer Rouge were against such proposals and the possibility of their changing their position was remote.

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"The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Are Losing Initiatives and Are Following Our National Army and Guerrillas." Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (clandestine), 4 June 1986. In JPRS-SEA-86-115, 9 July 1986, pp. J2, J3.

VODK commentary states that the Vietnamese have failed in their 8th dry season campaign and that Democratic Kampuchean forces had turned the Cambodian interior into a fierce battleground to include the areas around the Tonle Sap and around Phnom Penh itself. Previously the Vietnamese were compelled to concentrate their forces along the border, but the current disposition of DK troops has forced them to withdraw these forces to the interior where the chances for victory are less.